DEAN STANLEY.

HIS GENERAL REPUTATION-HIS WORK AS DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

London, December 18.

Dean Stanley, whose life is published to-day by Mr. Murray, was, I imagine, primarily ineresting to Americans, not because he was Dean Stanley, but because he was Dean of Westsinater. He was, in truth, a very amiable and interesting figure in the ecclesiastical life of England, but there is, perhaps, no other single title to fame, among the many titles he had, which would by itself very long preserve his nemory with the general public here, and still ess with the public in America. He was a preacher but not a first-rate preacher, a theoogian but not of high theological authority, a historian whose method was hardly scientific, rate book, nor was he, as a writer, of any very high literary distinction. When his place in the list of eminent men has to be settled, it may be said of him, as he said of Lord Lytton when he was asked to bury him in Westminster Abbey, that his great reputation, his combination of qualities, and the great variety of his attainments appeared to justify an honor, which no one point, taken singly, would have insured

So long as those who knew Dean Stanley permaily live, his place is secure. He had that rare in men which can only be decribed by the word charm. Men and women attached themselves to him irrespectively of his great talents or great reputation, and he unoubtedly had both. The Abbey was not only ecclesiastical edifice, not only an English Pantheon; it was in his time a social centre. He and his wife attracted people of the most rious kinds, and the drawing-room of th Deanery was to many of them as significant as the nave and transepts of the church itself;at any rate, some of them visited the drawingsoom pretty often who were not often seen in the nterior of the abbey itself. This was true during Lady Augusta Stanley's time and remained true after her lamented death. Americans have cause

In almost all respects Ranley was an idea custoffiant of Westiminster Abbey—not in all, for even his present blorrapher points out that the business interests of the Abbey surfered in his hands. Ferhaps there has never been a Dean of Westiminster who so magnified his office—limitation of the statements will be a state of the statements published were the latitative point as the statement of the statements and the statements of the dashed and put a step of the maintaint protects of the Abbey surfered in his hands. Ferhaps there has never been a Dean of Westiminster who so magnified his office—limitation of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statements published were to magnificate with the statement of the statement of the statements published were the hardway Post office.

New York and Pittsburg due of the Italiaway Post office which is provided to the statement of the statements published were to make a few to the statement of the statements published were the statements published were the statements published were the statement of the statements published were the statements published were the statement of the statements published were the statement of the statements published were the statements published were the statement of the statements published were the statement of the statements published were the statement of the statements who have veited Honday and the statements who have veited Honday and the statements who have veited through a statement of the statements who have veited through a statement of the statements who have veited through a statement of the statements who have veited through a statement of the statement of the statements who "We are not anxious to oblige the Dean. We can find him a body at once. There is Jones. True, Jones is still living, but every body would like to see him buried; in the Abbey or anywhere else," and so on. This was in part an echo of the most sober English comment on Stanley's supposed eagerness to enrich the Abbey with further memorials of dead celebrities. His enemies-for he had many enemies-summed all this up in the hideous jest which fastened on him the sobriquet of the body-snatcher. His enemies, Church of England who hated him for his liberalsm in matters of discipline and matters of faith

mind between the Abbey as a church and the Abbey as a resting place for illustrious Englishhis rather ambitious way:
"The Abbey was, to his eyes, the material embodiment of his ideal of a comprehensive Na-

monious unity in diversity which pervades the English Commonwealth, a monument reared in

Historically, that is a just view, and if it do not)commend itself to all Americans, it is beto sever the historical continuity of their race, and to recommence the history of the world from element in the life of the mother country of which we, or our fathers, thought most often with affection. But in judging Stanley we have Churchman because of his liberalism. Sometimes he ap; ared to regard himself as a Christian first and a Churchman afterward; a point more so to the mere bigot. He was for toleration and he hardly cared for toleration which | cets the centre of religious and national life in a truly | v liberal spirit." He acted upon that, and because he acted upon it, a whirlwind of anathemas

"So long as Westminster Abbey maintains its hold on the affections or respect of the English, he did.

Ethuman nature, and in the highest aspitations of reference of the case that have been sufficient, something deeper and wider than the partial judgments of the day, and the technical distinctions of sects."

Yes, but if you take that view you will be likely to hear from the sects. The straiter sect in his own Church of England, where bigotry may be less narrow but is often not less intense than among the sects outside of it, hated him. They seviled him not only because he opened the Abbay to Churchmen who differed from him and among themselves, but because he would if he could have opened it to clergymen who were not of the Church, and did open it, under certain respictions, to laymen. It was in a prophetic spirit that he spoke of treating the Abbey as the "consecrated temple of reconciled ecclesiantical ensembles." He did so treat it, in so far as he was himself concerned, but none knew better, nor had better reason to know, that the very effort so to treat it gave rise to fresh emilities and to the south bitter expression of them. When he asked the High Churchmen to occupy the Abbey pulpit, they refused. Stanley himself explains why, in a letter inviting Maurice, and with what sounds like a caution to, Maurice, who, like himself, was under a ban:

"I asked Pusey, Liddon and Keble to preach, and they all declined, from believing that they are wrong."

"I he plant the prophetic spirit in the feature of the case is that in the form of smooth rolling hills has been slowly averaged and standard up in many places in gratesque sculpturing families in the feature of the rains are copious, and they all declined, from believing that they are wrong."

"I asked Pusey, Liddon and Keble to preach, and they all declined, from believing that they are wrong."

"I have the prophetic spirit."

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"I have the prophetic spirit. The prophetic spirit is the feature of the case is that in the feature of the case is that in the sounds of the soil, trailer recken in the side

had recanted what was thought his herestes, and before he had renounced his independence. Far more critical was the Colenso episode. It

was a strange conjuncture which brought together that arithmetical Bishop and Stanley, who was not quite sure of the difference between one and eightpence and eighteen pence, nor quite sure whether three times seven was or was not twenty-three. What Stanley liked in Colenso was something quite other than his arithmetic or his heresies or his demonstrations of the mathematical absurdities involved in the mosaic cosmogony. Colenso was persecuted, and had Brooke asked him to his chapel in St. James's, the Bishop of London inhibited him. The Dean the Bishop of London inhibited him. The Dean of Westminster is independent of bishops, and, regardless of Episcopal thunders, invited Colenso to preach in the Abbey. Colenso declined the invitation in a letter as honorable to him as the invitation was to Stanley knew that his acceptance would cause contention and scandal, and he put aside a proposal which offered him a brilliant personal triumph. Stanley's answer is equally fine. He regrets that Colenso should not be heard in the Abbey, but rejetees in the thought "that possibly the moderation and love of peace which have actuated you in this resolve may tend to soften those bitter feelings and unreasonable prejudices which it was no less my own hope, in making the offer, to correct or subdue."

subdue."

I never heard that Colense's love of peace did in fact soften the bitter feelings or unreasonable prejudices which prevailed among the High Church children of Christ. It is to be said of them that they have always beca good haters and good fighters. They hated Colenso the more because of the honor offered him, and they did not hate Stanley the loss because his charity and sweetness were in pretty strong contrast to the qualities which distinguished themselves.

G. W. S.

THEY APPARENTLY WORKED TOGETHER,

HOW A POOR YOUNG MAN AND A PITILESS OLD MAN SOLD PENCILS AND PASSENGERS . ON A PERRYBUAT

There occurred the other afternoon on a Fulton Ferry boat an incident of the sort which makes the retaritably inclined think that the Charity Organi-gation Sochety is, after all, the best medium for the distribution of the money they can afford to apply to relieving the distress of their needy feidecently dressed young man arose from his seat in the forward women's cabin, which was well filled, and made a glib little speech. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "I have been out of work for the last six months, and I must make a living in

CARRYING MOLASSES IN BULK in steamships that are used to carry petroleum pumped out into the tanks of the refining plants is reached, after the journey of its miles.

Some mail for way stations is pitched off and a it is hardly necessary to add, were, for the most the island in huge hogsheads, which are emptied part, fellow-clergymen, and also laymen, of the into the storage tanks. A suction pump drawing

say nothing of the saving of time, amounts to a large sum.

The first attempt at handling molasses in bulk was made by the brig Roveity in 1877. She was fitted with a lining and her whole hold was used without partitions? She made several trips between Matanzas and Boston, but was not successful as a divident earner. Since the present system of dividing a vessel's hold into tanks was devised and put in practice on steamers the profits of the trade and the steamship companies have largely increased.

get his breakfast. It will not be far from 10 o'clock, if all has been well, when he throws his weary form a bed in the Pittsburg for machine to o'clock, if all has been well, when he throws his weary form a bed in the Pittsburg for machine the has worked steadily for perhaps twenty-two hours, standing on his feet nearly all the time, and one wait say that he describes a good long stem.

So he does, but he describe tit. His train leaves the profits of the trade and the steamship companies have largely in hor and a standing on the form to o'clock, if all has been well, when he throws his weary form on a bed in the Pittsburg dormitory. He has worked steadily for perhaps twenty-two hours, standing on his feet nearly all the time, and one would be described and his feet nearly all the time, and one would be described and he described and the steamship of the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must be companied to the fast at 7 p. m., and he was a fast without perhaps to the fast at 7 p. m., and he must

THE LADY WAS NOT HIS WIFE.

Excuse me," she said then, "are you a married man."

He dropped his paper and looked at her.

"Yes," he replied curity.

"I thought so," she wint on, "ain't your wife a little woman that won't say her soul's her own and leis you impose on her ail you want to?

"I don't impose on her, madam," he said stiffly,
"You don't let her impose on you much, I guess."

The man tried to read his paper again.
"I suppose she carries in the coal, builds the fired, gets your slippers, does the marketing, mends your reisthes, tends to the children, submits like a lamb when you find fault and is generally an excellent wife, ain't she"

"Madam"—he becau.

Thou't say a word," she interrupted; "I'm not your wife, and I'm.
"That's ail right. And as I'm not, I don't propose to have you sitting down on me and crowding me up in this corner till of on't breathe without wheeling like a steam engine. Why don't you get out and wik?" and the passetters snickered so that he did.

From The Washington Post.

QUEER HOURS OF WORK.

ARDUOUS LABORS OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE CLERK.

HE OFTEN HAS LITTLE SLEEP AND LONG STRETCHES OF TRYING EFFORT-AFTER SIX

nineteenth century lead to many queer hours of work. There are those whose "sore task does not divide Sunday from the week," and many more, to divide Sunday from the week," and many more, to quote Shakespeare again, who make "the night joint-laborer with the day." Some people work un'il daybreak, or later, others begin before the dawn. Yet most of these have regular hours. They start in at the same time each day, and get through their tasks at stated hours.



thrown. Letters are toos I into the posentials of a rack fastened to the sile of the car.

It also takes time to arrange the slips, on which his name is stamped, and which are placed in every pigeon-hole. When the bundles of letters are tied.

several which defy all scrutiny. The letters must be tied up in parcels and labelled, and the sacks and pouches must be locked or tied up, with proper tag attached.

SHORT REST AFTER A LONG JOURNEY.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The man got into a street car comfortably filled and crowded into a seat next to a sharp-faced woman in the corner. He squeezed her up against the end of the car, took out a new spaper and shoving it half across her face began to read. She stood it for about five minutes.

before. But he now gets only six hours of sleep, perhaps he gets less.

At 10:30 a. m. on the same day, Thursday, he steps on the train for Jersey City, which is reached at t p. m. In New-York he gets a good sleep, and the

This is perhaps the most trying line in the Second division of the service. This division consists of

able seasons of labor. Some lines are nearly as try-ing as that to Pittsburg, but have regular hours. Take the New-York-Albany line on the West Shore One train leaves Albany at 4:20 a. m., but the clerk must report at his car at 3 a. m., to start on his assorting.

must report at his car at 3 a. m., to start of assorting.

This train is due to reach Weehawken at 9.25 a. m. Having to make reports, etc., the cierk hardly gets to the dermitory here before 1920 or 11 o'clock. After a nap of two hours he gets up, has a bite to sat, and reaches his car at 2 p. m. He has get settled down to work at 3.45 o'clock, when the train starts for Albany. It is due there at 930 p. m. and the clerk hurries to bed, knowing that in four hours an unfeeling man will shake him and say. "det up. Time to get to your car." The clerk may get a bit of sleep on the way if the mails are not heavy, and he may not. After six days of this he has six days for study and rest.

RESTING ONE WEEK OUT OF THREE. On some small lines the clerks have Sundays to themselves, but are on duty every weekday. If the tasks at stated hours.

Of all men, nowever, perhaps the clerks of the railway mail service have the most irregular and wearisome hours. Many of them spend the same part of each twenty-four hours at their labors, but many others must twist their routine in a way that seems extraordinary to those who always reach their desks at \$ or 10 in the morning and leave them at 5 or 6 in the afternoon. The best way to illustrate this is to give the itinerary of a clerk of the labor, but their desks at \$ or 90 in the morning and leave them at 5 or 6 in the afternoon. The best way to illustrate this is to give the itinerary of a clerk of the labor, but their days. Men appointed to the service are urged to move to they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their relatives and often they prefer not to leave their hardships.

The tendency of course is toward the hardship-ient place. Clerks have been known to stand the hardship-of the service for a dozen or fifteen years without showing any ill effects other 'han a chronic "tired showing any ill effects other 'han a chronic "tired feeling," for which one cannot blame them. Some suffer various aliments due to the motion of the cars. Their hours of eating are 'rregular and the food not always of the best-facts by no means con-ductive to health and long-vity. Altogether, the man who feels that his business is une meanly trying might get a grain of comfort from comparing it with that of the railway mail service.

A LOVE MATCH.

COMMANDER WRITING'S CHINESE BRIDE. Commander William H. Whiting, who recently narried Miss Etta Ah Fong, daughter of a wealthy Chinese merchant in Henolulu, arrived at Kansas City a few days ago with his wife, and has since applied to the Navy Jepartment for duty. He was recently detached from the Alliance, which vessels he commanded a little more than a year, and it is that he will be appointed to shore duty Much has been written about his wife since his she was a full-blooded Chinese girl, and many of the statements published were incorrect and of a



From The St. Lone Gide-Democrat

p. m. In New-York he gets a good sleep, and the next day, Friday, at noon, he sets in again to prepare his car and to assert his mail. The train goes at 9 p. m., getting to Pittsburg at 8 20 a. m. on Sarturlay. After seven or eight hours of sleep he starts for Harrisburg. This he reaches at 2 10 a. m. on Sunday, and his "tour" of six days (it is really nearer seven) is caded.

A TERRIFIC STRAIN.

It is easy to see that no hum on being could stand this for any length of time. Not only are the hours long, but the work is extremely a cases. The menare on their feet nearly all the time, bracing themselves to withstand the joiling of the car. This is a great muscular and nervous strain. If the cirk had to start out again on Sanday or Monday he would be a physical wrock in a short time. There is a record of a man who work d thus for thirty days, but this was an unsatisfact by scheme financially, for it took him weeks to recover from the shock. He lost his pay during this time.

The Department at Washington, recognizing these facts, gives the men on the New-York-Pittsbarg line six days of rest. Sunday does not enter into

six days "off." On the next Saturday morning the cierk again starts on another "teur." The hours are made so long not from any tack of consideration for the men but because of the necessities of the service. It is found that the same men must handle the mail from New-York to Pittsburg, so that proper account can be taken of the way in which the work is done. On the journey castward the mail is largely classified by the time it gets to Pittsburg, and it is possible to change "crews" at Harrisburg.

One might think that with six days of rest even such six days of labor would be bearable; but the six days are not really spent in resting. We have left our cierk at Harrisburg on Sunday at 2 a. m., thoroughly tired out. Should his home be in Philadelphia or New-York, he must "deadhead" there. Sunday and Monday are given, to use a paradox, to good hard rest. It is found by experience that a man does not get back to his normal state after the six days strain in less than thirty-six or forty-eight hours. Tuesday and Wednesday, probably, are spont in study. These clerks must possible to the source of the six day.

From The limitale Courier.

Mr. Cameron in his talk with a "Courier" remained \$1 such of the dons that are used for gledging during the winter in the Northwest terristicated for candidate in the Northwest terristic to each of the dons are used for gledging during the winter in the Northwest terristic tories of Canada.

Six or eight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does are used on each sledge. They are fight does

Your Lucky Jewel. If one wishes good luck to fol-

she must wear the stone belonging to the month in which she was born.

January.

y her who in this mouth is born
o gem save Garnets should be wers; In March first open shall be wise, hey will insure her constancy.
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.

And wear a Bloodstone to their grave.



TOPICS IN PARIS.

HOLIDAY CHEERFULNESS.

A DIG WHALE MORE LIGHT FOR THE CITY-THE

TIONS-MONSIEUR DE PARIS RETIRES.

Shops are beginning to look brilliant with

and now it has been reteranted to extend the lithousiation with the been reterained to extend the lithousiation with the been reterained to extend the lithousiation with the been reterained to the public squares and the readens from the Tuitries to the Luxensbourg and from Memis arises the Larstandous Plantes as well as the Buttes de Chaumont, but even the cember less an excessive measure, as gravyands are to make provided the process of the same provided the process of professions that are in absolute comparing the process of the same and the same and